

Adrianople Cool In Greeting to Allied Mission

Greeks Salute the British Member, but Frostily Ignore the French and Italian Commissioners

Public Sentiment Tense

Army Determined to Fight Rather Than to Evacuate Territory Athens Claims

ADRIANOPLE, Oct. 9 (By The Associated Press).—An Allied military mission has arrived here and will spend three days before proceeding to visit the countryside by automobile. The mission consists of three officers, French, British and Italian, and the chairman is a French colonel, Dufoulan, by virtue of seniority.

The errand of the commission as defined by the Allied High Commissioners is to reassure the population, investigate alleged excesses, prevent disturbances and report any evidence of incendiary, pillaging or unreasonable requisitioning. Similar missions have arrived in the last week at Rodosto and Lule Burgas.

Reception in City Frosty

Adrianople gave the delegates a rather cool reception, as the opinion is that they were sent at the request of the Kemalists to gather evidence, which will be chiefly useful to the Turks. It was even reported that the Athens government formally had requested the Allies to withdraw the mission. Nevertheless, the local officials granted the delegates every facility.

The populace, while distinctly hostile toward the French and neutral toward the Italian member, was exceedingly friendly to the British representative, a youthful officer, who is accompanied by a red-capped soldier in the uniform of the British military police. Greek soldiers everywhere about the city salute enthusiastically the British captain, but ignore the French and Italian officers.

The delegates spent the morning with the Greek bishop, the Jewish chief rabbi, the Bulgarian orthodox primate, the Armenian archbishop, and finally with the head of the Moslem "Grand Council of the Faithful." During the evening the mission conferred with various local leaders representing different parties and groups.

Arrival Believed Timely

The impression gained through all these interviews was that the mission's arrival was timely, as local feeling is tense and trouble is brewing, which the mere presence of the foreign delegates would do much to restrain. Nearly all classes are inclined to deplore the new Greek government, even many Moslems. While they expressed sentimental interest in the restoration of the old capital of the Turkish empire, they nevertheless shook their heads over the Greek government's disturbance of commercial and civil life, which only recently has been coming back to normal.

At this moment it is evident that the Allies have little intention of evacuating Thrace without a struggle, whatever the orders from Athens may be, and there is no doubt that many of the delegates are looking back for inspiration to the example of Gabriel d'Annunzio at Fiume and General Zeligowski at Armenia. Events march swiftly in an atmosphere of turmoil such as this, and it is not surprising that the mission is expected to stay here to-day, and anything is possible.

Immediately after General Leonardopoulou, who is one of the foremost military leaders in Greece, had passed through the cheering columns of troops in the Rue Karagatch to the new headquarters in the government palace he received the Associated Press correspondent and discussed the situation. In reply to the question whether Thrace was going to fight, he said: "We are prepared. The whole army is nothing better than the opportunity. We shall not surrender. Thrace is one who saw the soldiers along the Rue Karagatch to-day knows instinctively that my words reflect absolutely the spirit of the troops."

"We are one in an inflexible determination to keep intact the new Greece; no difference of opinion exists on this question. The Turks may think we are beaten, but let them try to prove it on the field of Thrace."

"If the troops have as much confidence in me as I have in them we shall win. We are determined to redeem the recent reverses to the Greek arms and to settle once for all the question of Turkish re-entry into Europe."

Wilhelm in High Spirits As Guests Meet Fiancee

"Soon Will Be Happiest Man on Earth," He Tells Hundreds at Reception

DOORN, Holland, Oct. 9.—"I shall soon be the happiest man in the world. No longer will I be called the solitary eagle of Doorn," the former German Emperor told his guests to-day at the preliminary reception in honor of his fiancée, the Princess of Reuss.

The ex-Kaiser and his fiancée were in high spirits. Wilhelm wore his favorite uniform of a high admiral of the navy, his coat front blazing with decorations.

There were hundreds of visitors at the castle, but only one member of the imperial family was present, the Emperor's fourth son, August Wilhelm. Gifts are beginning to arrive from the couple, who will be married on December 5 in the chapel of the castle.

Prince Schimmel-Pennick von der Oye, the mayor of Doorn, will preside at the civil ceremony. The church ceremony will be conducted by Dr. Vogel, of Weiden, Germany, former court chaplain.

The princess, it was made known to-day, will assume the title of "Queen of the Netherlands."

Lodge Disagrees With Lamont on Allied Debt

Call Proposal to Let Them Pay in Goods Impossible

SOLUTION
DOORN, Oct. 9.—A care for her own country is not only best for America, but it is also best for the rest of the world, Senator Lodge said to-day in an address before the New England Purchasing Agents' Association in the Allied debt problem. Taking issue with the suggestion made by the late Senator Wm. B. Eustace at the recent United States convention in New York that the United States accept payment of the Allied debts in goods, Senator Lodge said that the Foreign Debt Commission completed by the government was the best plan that could have been devised. Mr. Lamont's suggestion, he said, was an "impossible solution," and he dismisses the idea that the United States by its tariff legislation

Sky Made a Billboard By U. S. Planes in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 9.—"Writing in the sky" was put on a commercial basis to-day with the beginning of a campaign of air advertising by an American firm whose airplanes, equipped with smoke ejecting attachments, wrote advertisements for staring Parisians.

The new system will be limited here, however, for airplanes are forbidden to fly low over Paris. There also are certain restrictions on newspaper publicity for such flights, which is thought to be essential to the success of the project.

or any other way has injured or destroyed our foreign commerce," he added. "This also disposes of the position that there is danger of the United States being isolated. The United States cannot be isolated. Without any feeling except that of kindness and friendship to those with whom we were associated in the great war, it seems to me it is not unreasonable that we should ask them to give us securities in proper form for their debt, with very liberal terms as to interest and time of payment both of interest and principal."

Truce Rests With Angora; Council Halts

(Continued from page one)

been learned, there were no further advances. The British landed additional forces to protect the railroad between Haidar Pasha and Kadi Keul. A shipload of Coldstream Guards reached the Dardanelles this afternoon and other British troops are expected during the week, as well as an aircraft carrier and a cargo of airplanes.

Navigation in the Bosphorus, which was suspended by the British on Sunday as a result of the Turkish incursions into the neutral zone, was re-established this morning.

Turks in Suburbs of Capital
It was reported during the night that Turkish irregulars had appeared a short distance from Balkos, in the hills on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. Balkos is a suburb of Constantinople, eight miles above the American naval anchorage. The British are entrenching around Balkos.

Turkish irregulars and small bands of guerrillas and bandits, which frequently form the advance guard of a Turkish army, have appeared in small villages east of Constantinople. These villages include Tashkeups, Tavshanjik, Omari, Agfa, and Armudi, all within the suburban limits of Constantinople on the Asiatic side.

The British yesterday made final preparations for defense, blowing up bridges and crossroads. A British destroyer anchored Sunday at Shileh, on the Black Sea coast. The commander went ashore, met the Nationalist officer there and requested him to withdraw his forces. The Turk replied that his orders were to remain, whereupon the British commander declared he also would remain and kept to his anchorage close inshore.

LONDON, Oct. 9 (By The Associated Press).—The government is still awaiting news from the Mudania conference and the result of orders Kemal Pasha is reported to have given for the retirement of the Turkish troops from the neutral zones or to such lines in those zones as may be agreed upon.

Cabinet Hears Curzon Report
The cabinet council to-day had little to do beyond hearing a report on Lord Curzon's mission to Paris and discussing purely provisional arrangements for a peace conference, should the Mudania meeting prove successful. It is understood that the reason for the delay at Mudania arose through certain differences in wording, or other indefiniteness in the instructions, conveyed to the British and French delegates concerning precise lines for fixing the new limits of the neutral zones, and it is supposed that the Turks are taking advantage of these temporary differences to avoid any definite decision. Furthermore, they are said to be still some slight differences of opinion relative to the number of Turkish gendarmes to be allowed in Thrace. Nevertheless, it is expected all these matters will be ultimately adjusted, and opinion here remains optimistic.

Poles Halt Migration to U. S.

WARSAW, Oct. 9.—The Polish government to-day discontinued the issuing of passports to persons emigrating to the United States. The reason given was that the passports already issued for the United States will exhaust the Polish quota until July of next year.

Hunting Resumed in Maine

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 9.—Governor Baxter to-day rescinded the proclamation he issued last Wednesday suspending the open season on hunting in Maine. The critical situation brought about by forest fires has been remedied by rains. The Governor issued a warning against carelessness in building and extinguishing fires by hunters.

The Former Staff of Lucile, Ltd., for the past thirteen years associated with Lady Duff Gordon and now supervising the Gidding Dressmaking and Tailoring Salons, are creating original Autumn and Winter Costumes as well as adapting and reproducing the extensive collection of French Models which Gidding has imported.

An invitation is extended to all Gidding-Lucile patrons to view the present showing of Day and Evening Gowns, Three Piece Costumes, Wraps, Hats and Furs.

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Smyrna Horror Is Told Here by Eye-Witnesses

Officers of the Freighter Winona Describe Greek Retreat and Terrifying Plight of the Refugees

Hailed by Harbor Ships

Story of Her Relief Work Arrives First; Carried Fugitives to Piraeus

Graphic tales of the horrors attending the evacuation of Smyrna by the Greeks, the Turkish invasion and the subsequent conflagration were given yesterday by the officers of the freighter Winona, the first vessel to arrive here from the stricken city. Stories of the relief work accomplished by the Winona preceded her to this port, and when the same up the bay she was given an ovation by other craft in the harbor.

Captain John Walters, of the Winona, was deeply affected as he told of the events leading up to the burning of Smyrna, and declared that in his twenty-four years at sea he had never witnessed anything so depressing and terrifying as the plight of the refugees. The Winona, operated by the Export Steamship Company, of 25 Broadway, for the Shipping Board, arrived in the inner harbor of Smyrna on the morning of September 8. At that time the Greek army was retreating through the streets, and 400,000 refugees were storming steamship offices in the hope that they might leave before the entrance of the victorious Turkish merchant vessels were ordered that night from their anchorages to the outer harbor, a precautionary measure adopted by the Allied naval officers, who feared disorders in the town, threats having already been made by the Turks to destroy the city by fire. The Winona, the officers said, was the last to leave the inner harbor, and when she weighed anchor the Allied battleships, destroyers and smaller craft were tied up along the waterfront.

Then Turks Enter City

The following morning the vanguard of the Turkish army entered the town, according to the captain, and when their presence became known the refugees along the waterfront became alarmed. The Greek soldiers disappeared, their uniforms and arms were scattered along the water front. The officers of the Winona, which was anchored about a mile off shore, said that they heard plainly the volleys of rifle shots coming from the Jewish and Armenian quarters of the city. On the night of September 11 shooting again was heard. About midnight an Armenian swimmer to the Winona and told of the shooting of Greeks, Armenians and Jews and the looting of their homes. The following day the officers and men of the Winona said they saw a group of Turks kill half a dozen civilians after they had driven them out of their homes.

The following night the shooting in the city subsided and no screaming was heard, and on the morning of September 14 the Winona, through the efforts of the American Consul, was granted permission by the Turks to return to the inner harbor for cargo. When she tied up, the captain said, Turkish civilians could be seen looting Greek and Armenian shops.

That afternoon about 4 o'clock, according to Captain Walters, fire broke out in four different places in the city. The captain said he did not believe it was a case of incendiaryism on the part of the Greeks or Armenians, for the conditions started in their own quarters. American relief workers told the officers of the Winona that they had seen Turkish officers enter houses remain a few minutes and then emerge, and that shortly afterward smoke was issuing from these houses.

American School Pupils Cafe

Several hours later the entire business section of the city was in flames, the wind forcing the blaze into the European quarters. Boats from the American destroyer Litchfield, being arriving at the side of the Winona shortly after 8 o'clock, bringing the inmates of an American orphanage and pupils of several American schools. When the American College was abandoned, the Greeks and Armenians sought refuge there, but the Turks were seen following them and in the opinion of the relief workers probably all of the fugitives perished.

The Winona got under way from Smyrna on the evening of September 14 with 1243 refugees. It was under orders from Captain A. J. Hepburn, U. S. N., to proceed to Piraeus, where the American Consul already had gone on the destroyer Simpson to prepare for the disembarkation.

When the Winona left she passed several lighters crowded with refugees that had been towed out and anchored five days previous. The refugees had been left without food or water. The men, the older and younger women were being segregated by the Turkish soldiers as the Winona passed, but what disposition was made of these unfortunate was not known to the officers of the freighter.

Few of the refugees on the Winona were fully clad. One girl was nude, and was hysterical and delirious during the entire trip to Piraeus, so it was never learned what had happened to her. Scarcely clad men were suffering from bayonet wounds and endured intense suffering until Piraeus was reached, where all the refugees were sheltered, fed and clothed.

Civilians in Smyrna Must Carry Lanterns

SMYRNA, Oct. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Noureddin Pasha, military commander of Smyrna, in his "regulations for the conduct of civilians in peace time" includes the novel requirement that all persons on the streets after sunset carry lighted lanterns.

Another order is that all flags must be removed from private houses. The order says: "No residence, shop, carriage or motor car may display a flag, whether Turkish or foreign, except on fete days."

Labor Demands Lloyd George's Resignation

(Continued from page one)

from the Conservatives as from the Asquith-Grey Liberals and the Labor party. Lloyd George's secretary, of which Philip Kerr was a so-called leading member, is assailed in many quarters, the newspapers demanding that the Foreign Office henceforth handle all matters of international importance, so as to avoid "some mistakes" which have been made in the last three weeks. These assaults are really against Lloyd George personally, as the secretary is one of his war-time creations, which he used admirably in molding public opinion. A charge made by numerous papers is that the secretary was responsible for many of the conflicts in Anglo-French politics.

Bonar Law declared a part of the general assault on Lloyd George, fails to give satisfaction in all quarters, though almost everybody finds some part of it which is pleasing. Some of the Conservatives dislike its tone and the threat to France that it contains is co-operation Britain will have to hold aloof from Continental affairs. It is called poor statesmanship also because—it is asked—if Britain feels that way about a disagreement with France what possible chance can there be of inducing America to take part in European affairs?

Bonar Law's reply explain that he is really friendly to France and took the attitude he did because he feared the Lloyd George government would break the Entente. If there should be a change in government before the next general election is held Bonar Law must be regarded as the most likely successor to Lloyd George. It would be a strange twist of political fortunes, for he stepped aside and allowed the Welshman to become Premier after the downfall of Asquith had been carried through. He then served Lloyd George faithfully until his health broke down, after the Paris peace conference.

Expect Fight From Lloyd George

As a leader in the House of Commons and of the Conservatives Bonar Law is tremendously powerful politically, but his faithfulness to the Premier has always subordinated himself.

Unless Lloyd George retired voluntarily the only way he could be succeeded would be through a combination of leaders similar to that formed when Asquith was relieved of office. The present Premier certainly would make a harder fight than his predecessor, and it is quite possible he will take offence when Parliament meets. Political prophets think he will arrange for a vote of confidence at the earliest possible moment. Meanwhile it is expected that the Near East situation will be cleared up definitely for his political opponents to make their attacks without fear of jeopardizing Great Britain's position abroad.

Unimpressed by League

He did not appear to be impressed by the League of Nations, several of whose meetings he attended. "I was greatly disappointed," Representative Burton declared, "that in all the discussions of the league, including mention of the contribution of 250,000 pounds by Great Britain to Russian relief, there was no mention whatever of the \$20,000,000 given by the United States, and the private efforts of America, which undoubtedly resulted in saving many thousands of lives. And only Viscount Ishih mentioned the disarmament efforts of the Washington conference on limitation of armaments."

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Burton Against Canceling Any Of Allied Debts

Would Throw Doubt Upon National Credit, Declares Congressman, Home From Conference in Europe

Fears Aiding Militarism

Points to Sacrifices Made by Persons From Whom U. S. Borrowed in War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A strong declaration was made to-day by Representative Theodore E. Burton, Republican, of Ohio, a member of the Allied Debt Commission, against any cancellation of the debts of European nations to the United States.

His statement to this effect made unanimous the opinion on the question of all American delegates to the inter-parliamentary union conference at Vienna, a number of Senators who, with Representative Burton, toured Europe and conferred with leading statesmen and publicists having previously declared that the Allied debts should not be remitted. Representative Burton conferred with President Harding to-day, and after campaigning in Ohio will return here for the meeting this month of the Allied Debt Commission with Great Britain's financial representatives.

There are many reasons why the Allied debts should not be canceled," said Representative Burton. "First, they are binding obligations, a national debt, and their cancellation would throw doubt on national credit, which is an all-important part of all commercial and industrial relations."

Sacrifice in Loans

"Second, these loans were not made from an abounding revenue, but were obtained by borrowings from our people with no small difficulty and with a great deal of sacrifice. There was no thought at the time that they would not be repaid and indeed the law under which our people took our bonds provided for their exchange in kind."

"Third, the United States is sincerely interested in world peace. If these debts were canceled it would lead to an expansion of the military and naval establishments of other countries and thereby bring a threat of war and all the waste it entails."

"Fourth, proportionately, the increase in the debt of the United States as a result of the war is greater than that of the borrowers. The increase in taxation also is proportionately greater."

Mr. Burton also declared against any further national loans abroad, adding that private credits for American raw materials might and should be arranged, but that the United States Treasury should not be called upon again to aid any foreign country except possibly for human relief.

Refugees Number 187,000

Mr. Jaquith reported that there were 487,000 Greek refugees who had escaped from Asia Minor and were now under the Greek flag. These figures do not include Armenians who

All Red Cross Funds Pledged For Near East

Full Resources of Organization Turned Over to Chairman Payne to Keep Refugees From Perishing

Harding Applauds Action

Dr. A. Ross Hill and Staff of Trained Workers to Sail Friday for Europe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The American Red Cross, in annual convention here, took active steps to-night for the relief of refugees in the Near East. Chairman John Barton Payne sent cables to Athens and Paris, directing the immediate use of funds for the purchase of supplies for the sufferers. Dr. A. Ross Hill, vice-chairman and director of foreign operations, will sail Friday to take charge of the expanded relief efforts, accompanied by a staff of seasoned workers.

The executive committee has placed in the chairman's hands all the organization's funds and facilities. That action brought an expression of gratitude from President Harding, who further informed the convention in a message of greeting of his satisfaction at the willingness of the agency to co-operate in Near East relief.

\$100,000 Available at Once

In signally expanding the agency's foreign relief operations, Chairman Payne cabled the American committee at Athens to draw on the relief fund to the extent of \$100,000 immediately. The fund should be used, the cable directed, to purchase "urgent supplies" for the refugees in Greece.

The American Red Cross in Paris was instructed to purchase \$50,000 worth of canned milk and to hurry shipment to districts where most needed.

While the determination to go quickly to the relief of the Near East sufferers held the foreground in the convention, it heard addresses by Dr. Hill, the vice-chairman; Sir Claude Hill, director general of the League of Red Cross Societies; W. A. B. Nichols, of the China Central Committee, and others.

All American agencies in Constantinople have been unified in an emergency committee with a program approved by the State Department for dealing with the relief situation. Charles G. Vickery, general secretary of the Near East relief, was informed to-day in a cable message from H. C. Jaquith, managing director of the Near East relief in Constantinople. It was added that American business men were co-operating in the work.

German Mail Order Reveals Canceled Stamp Swindle

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—Use of canceled United States stamps, the cancellation marks of which have been removed with chemicals, is a new fraud revealed to-day by R. M. Bates, postoffice inspector.

"A Milwaukee firm received from a man in Germany an order for goods which was accompanied by a remittance of American postage stamps," said Mr. Bates. "Examination of these stamps disclosed they had been used and the cancellation marks washed out."

fled to Constantinople and other coast cities.

A preliminary meeting of representatives of the Near East Emergency Fund Committee, named by President Harding, and of the American Red Cross will be held in New York City on Wednesday. This was decided upon to-day after conferences here between Will H. Hays, chairman of the special committee, and Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of the Near East Relief, also telephone communication with Judge John Barton Payne, president of the Red Cross.

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